



## The New South.

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C. B. THOMPSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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### Europe after the War.

The treaty of peace between the Powers involved in the recent European war has been definitely concluded, and we are thus enabled to review the important changes which it has produced in the map of Europe. Brief as the late war has been, in its influence upon the destinies of Europe it by far exceeds any occurrence since the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

The countries engaged in the war were Prussia, Austria, Italy, and the Germanic Confederation, numbering together about 95,000,000 of people. The last named of these Powers, exclusive of the provinces of Anst in and Prussia, numbered about 18,500,000 inhabitants, has been totally destroyed. Nominally, a South German Confederation has been left, to be composed of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and numbering at present about 8,500,000 inhabitants. But popular dissatisfaction with this arrangement is already spreading with great rapidity in the very States which are to constitute the Confederation, and nothing but a foreign war will be able to repress the tendency toward union with the North German States, under the leadership of Prussia. It may be said therefore that of the four political bodies above-named, two—Prussia and the minor German States—have been united, and Prussia, or Germany (or by whatever other name the new Empire may be known), will henceforth represent in European politics the combined strength of both. The aggregate population of Prussia and the minor German States exceeds 38,000,000 and united they will be equal in population to France.

If Prussia carries out her intention to annex Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel and Frankfurt, her immediate dominions would contain a population of over 23,000,000, against less than 5,500,000 of her allies: a proportion which at once shows how fully the latter will become subjects of Prussia in every thing except the name. In the largest of the above States—Saxony—a convention of the Liberal party has declared in favor of immediate annexation to Prussia, and the same tendency will soon make itself felt in each of the other States. Prussia, therefore, has already become a Power of nearly 29,000,000 of inhabitants, with an almost certain prospect of soon increasing this number to 38,000,000. The population is fully homogenous, and

pervaded by as strong a feeling of nationality as any State in Europe. All the excellent features of Prussian administration, which during the recent war challenged the admiration of the world, will at once be shared by the minor States which coalesce with Prussia; and no doubt can therefore be felt as to the great strength which the Prussian Government can henceforth display in European politics.

Italy was before the war a State of about 22,000,000 people. By the treaty of peace, it receives Venetia, which according to the latest census, had a population of 2,446,056. The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome makes it, moreover, highly probable that the Roman question will soon be solved by the annexation of the remainder of the Papal States, with a population of about 700,000, to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Kingdom will then become a power of over 25,000,000 inhabitants. Thus the national unity of Italy is nearly complete. Austria has still about 500,000 subjects who speak the Italian language, and are Italians in sentiment. Switzerland has an Italian canton (Tessin) with a population of 116,000. France still owns the Island of Corsica, which is predominantly Italian; but altogether, these districts count less than 1,000,000 inhabitants. The National party of Italy will not abandon the wish to regain all these districts for the Italian nationality; but it can hardly be expected that an agitation like that for the annexation of Venice and Rome can hereafter be kept up. Italian statesmen can henceforth devote their whole energy to the consolidation of the Kingdom, the improvement of its wretched financial condition, and the development of all its resources.

Austria retains, after the loss of Venetia, a population of about 32,200,000—fully enough to guarantee her continuance as a great power. The conflict of its discordant nationalities rages as furiously as ever. Venetia, has been abandoned; but enough Italians still remain Austrian subjects to tempt Italy to join in every combination against Austria by which she may get the Southern Tyrol, the city of Trieste, and other Italian districts. Now already a movement has sprung up among the Austrian Germans which aims at a separation of the German Provinces from Austria and their union with Prussia. This movement may soon become more embarrassing to the Austrian Government than the Venetian question has ever been. The reluctant concessions of Liberal reforms to the Hungarians can but add new fuel to the internal conflict. The peace of Prague can, therefore, not be expected to be of long duration. Austria, at any moment ripe for insurrection and revolution; Prussia and Italy, deeply interested in another partition of Austria; France, determined to risk a desperate war to prevent the consummation of the political unity of all Germans under the leadership of Prussia; Russia, more than ever aware of the immense advantages she derives from the irrepressible conflicts in Central and Western Europe—such is the present attitude of the great Powers of the European Continent.

The Ottawas, a tribe of partially civilized Indians, are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas. Their Chief, John Jones, is a thoroughly educated man, and is the leader in the enterprise, and associated with him are several other gentlemen, including the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Government Indian Agent for the Ottawas. By a treaty consummated two or three years since the Ottawas gave twenty thousand acres of land from the centre of their

reservation for the establishment of this university.

### All Sorts.

—By the subjoined paragraph, which we find in a London paper, it will be seen that the American eagle has flapped his wings at least once during the war in Europe: "A letter from Frankfort to the Presse of Vienna tells the following story of the Prussian occupation of Frankfort. Mr. Murphy, the American Minister to the Diet, was informed by Gen. de Mantuffel that he and his countrymen could not be relieved from the charge of billeting soldiers on their houses. Mr. Murphy put on his hat, and simply replying, "General, pray observe that our fleet is in the Baltic," took his leave. The American residents have had no soldiers billeted on them."

The Mobile Advertiser says that the body of a Federal soldier has been dug up near there completely petrified. There are many bold Federal soldiers living but this one is a Boulder. He was a hero of Lime stone Ridge, and is now quite Rigid. He is supposed to have been petrified with astonishment at a sudden turn in the battle.

THE ARMY WORM.—The appearance of this terrible scourge is reported in several localities. The Columbus Sun says "the only way to stop their depredations is to catch each individual of the army, and crush it between the fingers. The Sun says the army worms will not attack the cotton crop very vigorously during July or August, the weather being too hot for them, but during September they make their greatest ravages, destroying the cotton plants both night and day. A writer in that paper mentions his experience with the army worm during September, in 1860, in a field of corn measuring about ten acres. The "army" extended across the field from West to East, over three hundred yards, and apparently contained countless millions of worms. The writer of the article, however, determined to try the plan of mashing the worms between the fingers, and succeeded so well that in half an hour he placed six negroes at the work, and before sun-down had subdued the entire army.

The Petersburg Index says the grave diggers at the Crater have unearthed; a short distance in front of that famous place the body of a white woman dressed in Federal uniform. The body when found was in excellent state of preservation—the bust especially was perfect. The features pallid with the hue of death, revealed the delicate cast of her woman's face, and her hair, though cut short possessed a gloss and softness which alone might have excited a suspicion of her sex. she had been shot through the head.

The broken-bone fever is raging terribly in Charleston.

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